

latera vesicæ euntes pone eam paullo magis approximati paralleli ad segm. ultimum currunt. *Vasa efferentia* duo, a testibus inter ductus deferentes ad vesicam seminis ducta, vidisse videor, *glandulas accessorias* vero nullas.

Antennæ primi paris paullo ultra marginem scuti pertinent. *Pedes* quoque extensi ultra marginem scuti porriguntur. *Pedes* primi et secundi paris ut in ♀ fere sunt: tertii et quarti paris vero diversi, *instrumentis copulationis* instructi. *Stipes pedum* tertii paris art. 1^m transversum habet, postice in angulum obtusum productum; art. 2^s quoque transversus et parum longior est, postice eminentia (*capsula seminis*) magna, forma fere mammæ, ad apicem antice, supra, procursum forma fere digiti, antrorsum et foras directo præditus. Art. 3^s priori paullo longior est, ad basin illius fere crassitudine, versus apicem angustatus, diametro maxima parum longior. Rami ut in ♀ fere. In pedibus quarti paris art. 1^s stipitis transversus est, postice subdilatus, obliquus et bis rotundatus; art. 2^s crassus, oblongus, in apice et postice rotundatus, in latere anteriore *supra* procurribus duobus conniventibus, obtusis, anteriore crassiore, *infra* vero dente armatus. Rami subæquales, inferior, ut in pedibus tertii paris, verticula paullo intra medium in duos articulos divisus.

Color (exemplorum in spiritu vini asservatorum) albicans, subpellucidus. In feminis dorsum trunci distinguitur vittis duabus ad longitudinem ductis violaceis, e maculis parvis ejusdem coloris formati, quæ vittæ ovarii sunt, per cutem dorsi perlucens.

[In a note appended to this paper, Prof. Thorell says, with regard to his species *A. coregoni*, that its range is not confined to Sweden. It is found in other parts of Europe, and has probably been confounded, by many of the older authors, with *A. foliaceus* (= *A. delphinus*, Müll.): this is the case, at least, with Hermann, who, in his 'Mémoire Aptérologique' (1804), p. 131, pl. 5. fig. 3, and pl. 6. fig. 11, describes and figures *A. coregoni* under the name of *A. delphinus*, although the synonyms (Müller's and Löfling's) which he cites refer to *A. foliaceus*.]

XII.—*Description of a new Genus of Diurnal Lepidoptera belonging to the Family Satyridæ.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S.

[Plate II.]

THE species which represents the present genus was described by Mr. Frederick Moore in his 'Catalogue of the Lepidopterous Insects in the Museum of the East India Company,' vol. i. p. 234. n. 503, as a species of *Mycalesis*?, for which he proposed the generic name of *Theope*.

Unfortunately this name had been previously used for a genus of Erycinidæ, which was characterized by Prof. Westwood at page 439 of 'The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.'

This genus, although it has somewhat of the appearance of *Mycalesis* (fig. 3), is totally distinct from it, and is much more nearly allied to *Debis* (figs. 2, 2^a, 2^b); in fact the neuration is almost identical with that of the latter genus; but the great size of the typical species, its clubless antennæ, naked eyes, and erect palpi at once distinguish it. I therefore propose the name *Anadebis*.

In some respects this form seems to be nearly allied to *Amechania* of Hewitson, which should, I think, be placed between it and the genus *Orinoma* (figs. 4, 4^a) of Doubleday, and not, as in the 'Exotic Butterflies,' in the family Eurytelidæ.

ANADEBIS, gen. nov. Pl. II. figs. 1, 1^a, 1^b.

Magnitudine formaque *Tisiphones*, Hübner. Alæ anticæ magnæ, subtriangulares; costa arcuata; apice convexo; margine postico subdirecto; angulo anali convexo; margine interiore subdirecto.

Alæ posticæ late ovatæ; costa subdirecta; apice convexo; angulo anali subconvexo; margine postico sinuato: venis apud basim vix tumidis, velut in *Debe* positis.

Corpus thorace brevi, cirrato; capite cirrato; antennis tenuibus, apicibus vix clavatis, medium alarum anticarum attingentibus; palpis elongatis, erectis; oculis exstantibus nudis.

Fore wings large, subtriangular; costa strongly arched; apical angle rounded, outer margin nearly straight; anal angle rounded; inner margin nearly straight.

Hind wings broadly ovate; costa nearly straight; apical angle rounded; outer margin slightly scalloped; anal angle slightly rounded.

Nervures at base of wings scarcely swollen.

Fore wings. Costal nervure extending some distance beyond the cell; first and second subcostal nervures emitted just before the end of the cell; the first disco-cellular nervule very small and oblique, the second rather longer, the third very long and slightly waved; the first branch of the first discoidal nervure emitted, as in *Mycalesis* (fig. 3^a, 3^b), before the middle of the vein, the second branch reaching the apex, the third emitted at one-third of its length from the apex; the second and third discoidal nervures are emitted near the apex of the cell; the first median branch arises just beyond the middle of the median nervure, the second at about one-sixth of its length from the base; the third is slightly curved outwardly, and terminates the cell.

Hind wings. Precostal nervure curved, the tip directed inwards; costal nervure extending to beyond the middle of the costa; first branch of subcostal arising at some distance from the base, its extremity extending to the apex; the upper and lower disco-cellular nervules curved, oblique, of about equal

length; the first emitted at a short distance from the origin of the first subcostal branch, the second uniting with the median nervure at the origin of the second and third median nervules.

Body. Thorax short, hairy; head hairy; antennæ very slender, with scarcely perceptible club, about half the length of the front wings; fore legs small, especially in male.

Anadebis Himachala. Pl. II. fig. 1.

Theope (*Mycalesis*?) *Himachala*, F. Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C. i. p. 234 (1857).

Ethope Himachala, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 770 (1865).

Neorina Sita, Felder, Wien. ent. Monatschr. iii. p. 403 (1859).

Hab. Darjeeling (Moore). Sylhet. B.M.

This genus must be placed next to *Neorina* of Westwood, from which it principally differs in the form of the antennæ and the disco-cellular nervures.

XIII.—*Observations on the Variation of Cyllo Leda of Linnaeus, a Species of Satyride Lepidopteron; and on the different forms of that Insect in the National Collection.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

AMONGST all the exotic Butterflies, I have met with no species that exceeds *Cyllo Leda* in variation of form, pattern, and coloration. The common *Diadema Lasinassa*, though subject to great diversity of marking and ornamentation, differs but little in the general outline of the wings; of *C. Leda*, on the contrary, we find specimens in which the entire character of the insect is changed in consequence of the falcation or non-falcation of the apices of the front wings.

This extraordinary variability has naturally had the effect of adding considerably to the synonymy of this species: amongst other forms, *C. Helena* of Westwood and *C. Banksia* of Fabricius must be included. The synonymy of *C. Leda* will therefore be as under:—

Papilio Leda, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ii. p. 773. n. 150 (1766).

Oreas (*marmorata*) *Leda*, Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett. Band i. pl. 91. f. 1-4 (1806-27).

Hipio Leda, Hübn. Verz. bek. Schmett. n. 538 (1816).

Satyrus Leda, Godart, Enc. Méth. ix. p. 478, n. 4 (1819).

Cyllo Leda, Westwood and Hewitson, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 361. n. 1 (1851).

Papilio Solandra, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 500 (1775).

Cyllo Solandra, Boisduval, Voy. dans l'Océanie (de 'l'Astrolabe'), Ent. pt. 1. p. 142 (1832-35).

Cyllo Helena, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 361. n. 2 (1851).

Papilio Banksia, Fabric. Syst. Ent. p. 499 (1775),